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SUBJECT Sources and Distribution of Leather Products
used in Yeniseisk State

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1. [redacted] the leather goods branch of the Central Cooperative of workers (CCW) in Krasnoyarsk (56° 02' N 92° 48' E). There were about 100 men employed in this CCW, which was responsible for the distribution of all market goods in the State of Yeniseisk. There were branches for steel products, shoes and leather goods, clothing, cosmetics and perfumes, medical supplies, building supplies, etc. The CCW in Krasnoyarsk was responsible for distribution in the State of Yeniseisk, which was comprised of the following districts with approximate populations noted:

1.	Yeniseisk	25,000
2.	Taimyr	25,000
3.	Minusinsk	400,000
4.	Bogotoi	400,000
5.	Achinsk	400,000
6.	Krasnoyarsk (including Kansk) -	250,000

2. The normal procedure for shopkeepers to obtain goods to retail was to give a requisition to the municipality representative of the CCW. These requisitions were then passed verbatim through the district representative of CCW, who in turn sent it to Krasnoyarsk. The requisitions were organized in Krasnoyarsk and sent to Moscow. With certain exceptions, only about five percent of the requisitions were filled by the Moscow authorities. CCW officials were always careful to send to Moscow the precise requisition as received from the shopkeeper. This was done because the MKVD was active in checking on the officials at all levels and none of the officials would accept the responsibility for cutting down the requisitions. When the goods were received in Krasnoyarsk they were always distributed proportionately on the basis of the population and not necessarily on the basis of the requisition. It was well known that only second rate goods were sent to Siberia.
3. The branch for leather goods was responsible for distribution of all types of shoes, suitcases, personal belts, ladies handbags, leather for shoe repair, harnesses and rubber galoshes. The suitcases were obtained from a small company employing about five or six men in Krasnoyarsk which worked only when it had orders. Belts and ladies handbags were received from Moscow. Harnesses came from Taganrog in small quantities

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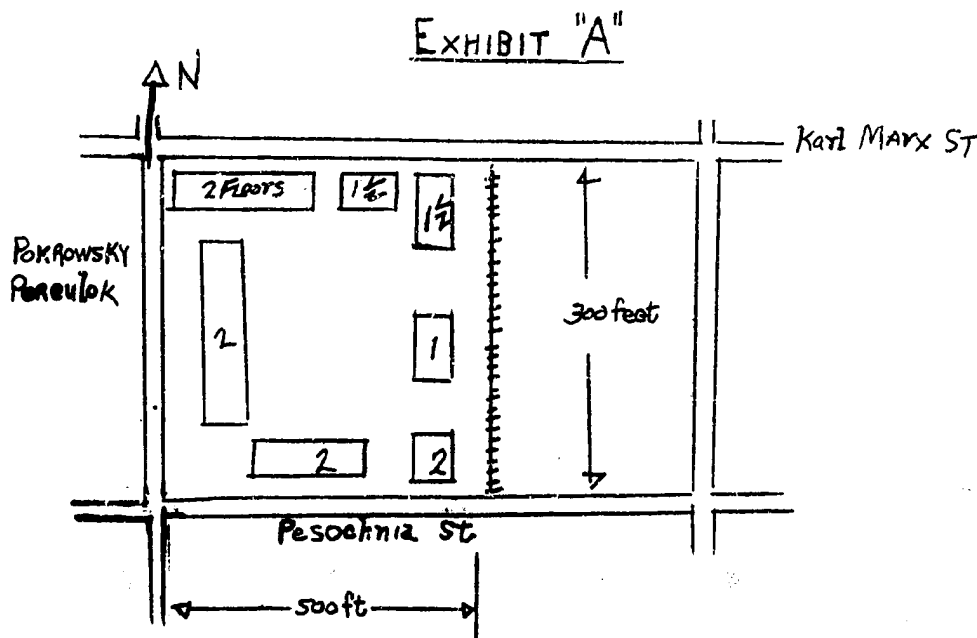
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despite the terrific demand. Rubber galoshes were received from the Treigolnik factory in Leningrad and the Bogatir factory in Moscow.

4. According to government regulation two pairs of shoes were allocated per person per year, with three pairs of shoes for children from the ages of nine to 16 allowed per year. In 1934 it was stated that three and a half million pairs of shoes were requisitioned per year but less than 50 percent were actually received. The largest number of shoes shipped to Yeniseisk were received from the Skorochod factory in Leningrad. The second greatest supplier of shoes was the Krasnaya Zoria factory in Moscow. The Mikoyan factory in Rostov/Don and another factory in Minsk were other major suppliers of shoes. The Sparta factory in Krasnoyarsk supplied rejected army boots for civilian use. Skorochod was the biggest supplier of heavy shoes. Ladies and childrens shoes came from Rostov and Moscow. The Minsk factory supplied all kinds of shoes.
5. Half finished leather for use in repairing shoes was received from the Zemliachka factory in Moscow, the United Leather Trust in Kazan, a factory in Taganrog and the Elets Leather Factory in Elets.
6. The Krasnoyarsk shoe factory was located four blocks west of the Yenisei River near the center of town. Exhibit "A" shows the layout of the seven buildings. About 700 people were employed here on three shifts. In 1934 the factory produced 7500 pairs of knee-high boots per day for the army. Army rejects were distributed to civilians through the CCW.



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